

In Poland, Military to Win More Power

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Poland's parliament has approved a "suspension" of martial law that actually tightens the grip of military rule.

The long-awaited measure, voted Saturday, appeared directed largely at improving Poland's image abroad in the hope that Western trade sanctions would be lifted. It was also an attempt, following the apparent crushing of the Solidarity independent trade union movement, to appeal for popular support for the government.

But the measure kept intact many of the sweeping state powers exercised by the military regime of General Wojciech Jaruzelski. It specified that any or all provisions of full martial law, originally imposed Dec. 13, 1981, could be imposed at any time and made some key martial law practices permanent.

[Poland's] Council of State ordered the suspension of martial law Sunday, effective Dec. 31, Reuters reported from Warsaw. The decision had been expected after the vote Saturday by the Sejm, Poland's parliament, and a government spokesman had said last Monday that the suspension would take place Dec. 31.]

It was learned Saturday that the Roman Catholic Church criticized the legislation in a letter sent to the leadership of the Sejm from the



General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's ruler, left, with Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obozowski during a session Saturday of the Polish parliament, the Sejm, on suspending martial law.

Council of Bishops. The letter was signed by Archbishop Jozef Glemp of Warsaw.

The bishops' letter said the government was moving in the wrong direction and would not regain its credibility by sharpening "the rigors and repressive character of the regulations while at the same time proclaiming a relaxation."

The letter was critical of measures that enabled factory managers and school officials to dismiss workers and students who caused unrest, saying that "such elastic formulas can lead only to the creation of a peculiar psychological terror. This could be a pretext for unjust, arbitrary decisions."

The church also criticized provisions allowing wiretapping, saying

they were contrary to the Polish Constitution. A rule that workers in militarized factories could not resign without their managers' permission was like "tying a worker to a factory on the feudal principle of tying a peasant to the land," the letter said.

But there was little controversy in the Sejm. Every right hand in the 460-deputy chamber went up on the vote giving the Council of State the power to suspend — and reimpose — martial law. There were, however, nine abstentions on the measure outlining specific government powers.

Although the suspension of martial law would mean the end of imprisonment of political prisoners, government officials have said that

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Bulgarian Link to Attack on Pope Questioned

But Israelis, West Germans See East Bloc Role in Terrorism Elsewhere

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli and West German intelligence and security sources with a special interest in international terrorism are skeptical of allegations of a Bulgarian connection in last year's attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II by a Turk.

Intelligence agencies in both countries, however, regard Bulgaria and other countries of the Soviet bloc as important links in a terrorist network.

The Soviet Union and its European allies, as well as China, North Korea, Cuba and Vietnam, are believed by Israeli intelligence officials to be supplying the various branches of the Palestine Liberation Organization, some of which

are mutually antagonistic, with arms and training. The Palestinians, in turn, extend shelter, training and arms to other terrorist groups and sometimes recruit them for their operations.

The West German and Israeli agencies, which maintain close ties with their Italian counterparts, as they do with most others in pro-Western countries, do not regard the Italian secret services as of the highest standard.

They fear that rivalry within the Italian internal security agencies, doubtful evidence or outright "disinformation" may have played a role in the disclosure of information that caused an investigating magistrate, Judge Ilario Martella, to have a Bulgarian airman official in Rome arrested last month on

suspicion of "active complicity" in the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981.

Judge Martella has also moved for the lifting of diplomatic immunity from two members of the Bulgarian Embassy's staff so that he may issue arrest warrants for them on related charges. Both have been withdrawn to Bulgaria.

The sources, interviewed in Israel and West Germany, do not claim possession of evidence exonerating Bulgarians from having aided Mehmet Ali Agca, who was serving a life term in Italy for having fired the shots that seriously wounded the pope. But, separately and firmly, they stated their belief that Bulgaria, whose secret service in the shooting of the pope

The Israeli intelligence officials said Israel had captured enough men, material and documentation during the war in Lebanon to sustain Israel's charges against the Soviet Union and its satellites. They said, however, that they had seized 28 Turks, but no West European or Japanese terrorists, in their occupation of Palestinian camps and bases.

They said they had shared documentary evidence of Turkish, West German, Italian and Irish terrorists who had been trained in Lebanon's Palestinian camps with the governments concerned and would not be surprised if recent arrests of suspects, particularly in Italy and West Germany, had resulted from such intelligence.

Confirming a report from a high-ranking West German intelligence source said a number of Palestinian activists who had fled from Beirut during the Israeli siege had been given shelter in Bulgaria. He reported that three officers of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a leftist hard-line group, were now staying at the Vitosha Hotel in Sofia.

Reports originating in Italy, believed to derive from continuing "confessions" by Mr. Agca, had described the Vitosha as a meeting place for terrorists, gunrunners and narcotics smugglers.

The source said Israeli intelligence had traced no movement of PLO activists to other communist countries since their departure from Beirut. But he said the grant of Bulgaria, which is considered a threat.

Perhaps more than any of its counterparts in the Soviet bloc, the Bulgarian secret police operates as an adjunct of the KGB. Theories linking the KGB to a conspiracy began spreading after a Bulgarian airline employee was arrested in Rome on suspicion of complicity with Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish citizen convicted of shooting the pope. The Italians are also seeking other Bulgarians, including two diplomats who returned home recently.

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Russia Denies Role in Pope Attack

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has issued a statement strongly denying that there was any complicity by Moscow in the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II.

The statement Saturday also dismissed Western speculation on the matter as "a campaign totally steeped in lies."

The three-paragraph item was unusual in that it carried the heading "statement" but gave no attribution to the government, as is usually the case with such declarations. But its importance was indicated by its appearance in Saturday's issues of *Izvestia* and *Pravda*, the principal government and party newspapers, and by its appearance three times in 24 hours on the English-language service of Tass.

The statement gave Soviet readers some of the background against which Western speculation about the assassination attempt has developed. Suggestions of possible Soviet involvement were made by officials in Italy and elsewhere after Italian authorities began investigating reports that implicated a number of people from Bulgaria,

perhaps the Soviet Union's most faithful ally in the Eastern bloc.

"Absurd insinuations that some socialist countries are involved in the attempt made on the life of Pope John Paul II in May of last year have been circulated in a number of Western states lately," the statement said. "This campaign, totally steeped in lies, is spearheaded against Bulgaria."

Foul nods are made from time to time also in the direction of the Soviet Union.

"Such statements should be ignored in general," the declaration said, but then alluded to one reason: the suggestion of a Soviet connection had prompted such an authoritarian and emphatic rejection — the danger that the allegations might incite new trouble in Poland, the pope's native country.

"Attempts are being made to speculate on the feelings of trusting people, in particular believers," the statement said. It offered no elaboration, but Soviet citizens are generally well aware that the overwhelming majority of Poles are Roman Catholics and that Pope John Paul is a Pole.

Another apparent reason for the unusual insistence with which the denial was issued — it is rare for

Tass to publish any item three times — is that the new Soviet party leader, Yuri V. Andropov, was chairman of the KGB, the state security agency, at the time of the attack.

Last September, Radio Moscow denounced as "absurd" and "unfounded" allegations in a Reader's Digest article that the Kremlin either planned or acquiesced to the attack.

Most of the speculation on Bulgarian and Soviet involvement in the attempt has focused on the KGB, which has a history of participation in attempts to discredit and, on occasion, to kill individuals outside the Soviet Union who were considered a threat.

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■ Following new revelations of Argentina's role in covert operations in Central America, military leaders reportedly have assured protecting Argentine government officials in Buenos Aires that military personnel have been withdrawn from the area. Page 5.

■ North Korea has become the leading supplier of arms to Iraq in an arrangement that has helped Iran finance its continuing war with Iraq, according to a high-ranking U.S. defense official. Page 2.

■ A U.S. plan to move its European military headquarters from West Germany to Britain in the event of war has touched off a controversy in West Germany over America's determination and ability to defend Europe. Page 3.

Shultz's European Tour: An Apparent Victory for Quiet Diplomacy

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

LONDON — George P. Shultz has apparently produced a victory for quiet diplomacy in his first voyage through Western Europe as secretary of state.

What remains to be seen after he returned to Washington on Saturday, the last of 13 days of travels to seven allied capitals, was the durability of that Mr. Shultz seems to have achieved.

Those gains were in restoring a measure of trust to the U.S. leadership, polishing the Reagan administration's badly tarnished image in Europe, achieving somewhat better unity within the Atlantic Alliance and, perhaps most important, defusing sharp disputes literally over bread, butter and ideology that had threatened to divide the alliance.

Mr. Shultz, a former corporate executive, business school dean and Treasury secretary under President Richard M. Nixon, showed that he was pleased to apply his penchant for quiet problem-solving to foreign policy in visits to West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, France, Spain and Britain.

Just one month ago, U.S. relations with France were severely strained. The French expressed deep resentment over the White House's implication that France had made concessions in its application that France had made to induce the

United States to lift sanctions on suppliers to the Soviet natural gas pipeline project.

Yet last week, Mr. Shultz and France's external affairs minister, Claude Cheysson, sat together, formally attired, sipping brandies, calling each

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other by their first names and explaining to reporters how they had agreed on new studies on peace with Moscow.

Just one month ago, the prospect of an agricultural trade war loomed between an increasingly angry United States and most of Western Europe's heavily subsidized producers.

Yet 12 days ago in Brussels, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said that there would be a sort of truce while a group was established to study the problem more thoroughly.

Such a situation could develop with the new Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain.

Mr. Shultz, 62, and Mr. González, 40, got along very well at a meeting in Madrid, observers for both sides said. The visit was deemed important because Mr. González promised during his election campaign to review and submit to public vote the decision by his predecessors to join the study group.

But the real test will come this spring, when the results of the study are known. Only then will there be a clearer picture about whether there is a real willingness to compromise or whether disputes have merely been postponed.

In London, Mr. Shultz also met with U.S. am-

bassadors from throughout Europe. Several said privately that they were not as optimistic as Mr. Shultz about the durability of some of the accords. If there was any private criticism of the secretary of state, it was said to be about his seeming unwillingness to disclose whatever complaints he had heard during his travels.

In his five months as secretary, as in much of his career, Mr. Shultz has been known as a highly intelligent and effective conciliator, a management expert and economist who believes in talking things over. But if the study groups fail to produce compromise, Shultz the conciliator may become Shultz the arm-twister.

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Cairo Trying to Cope With Flood of Disasters

Broken Sewer Main, Water Shortage Push City to Environmental Precipice

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — A spate of local disasters this month has brought home to Egyptian authorities and 12 million Cairenes alike just how fine a line this ancient Nile Valley city, engulfed in humanity, is walking on the precipice of environmental catastrophe.

In early December, a major sewer main — rusted, overworked and unattended — burst in the middle-class district of Giza, home to the pyramids, many fancy nightclubs and tourist hotels and about three million Egyptians.

Later, a fire broke out in the Carlton Hotel in the seaside resort of Alexandria, killing 10 persons and injuring 14. Such fires are a rarity in Egypt.

Many Cairenes have reacted to the discontents of life in Cairo with the phrase that has become a national retort toward the daily travails: "ma a'lesh," or "never mind."

But outsider soothsayers who for years have been predicting "apocalypse now" for Cairo saw in the huge sewage spill and water shortage the long overdue fulfillment of their prophecy.

After all, they noted, the Cairo sewerage system was built in 1914 for a city of less than one million, and the waterworks date from 1865.

The infrastructures of the big cities are "virtually disintegrating," said the English-language Egyptian Gazette. "Water networks and sewage systems are in need of renovation. What is even more deplorable is that authorities have been aware of such dangers for more than 20 years."

U.S. specialists working with the Agency for International Development say the Egyptians have started overhauling the Cairo sewerage system, with help from the United States and Britain.

Work on new pipes was nearly completed when the big main burst. Water and sewerage authorities were caught in a race against time in replacing steel pipes having a 10-year life span that were laid 14 years ago. AID specialists said: "The break just beat them to the finish," said one. "Actually they are doing very well."

Prime Minister Resigns After Loss in Portugal

Reuters

LISBON — Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão announced his resignation Sunday, a week after his Social Democratic Party suffered significant losses in local elections.

The president, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, can dissolve Parliament and call elections or ask the governing rightist coalition, the Democratic Alliance, to form a new government. He will decide whether to call the elections after Mr. Balsemão formally presents his resignation Monday.

In a statement announcing his resignation, Mr. Balsemão said there was no reason held elections before Parliament's mandate expired in 1984. But the Socialist and Communist opposition urged General Eanes to dissolve Parliament.

Explaining his resignation, Mr. Balsemão said he had decided to devote himself entirely to the Social Democratic Party, which emerged as the biggest loser in local elections Dec. 12. He also accused other members of the Democratic Alliance coalition, including his own Social Democrats, of betraying him.

Mr. Balsemão gave no indication of who would succeed him if no elections were called.

If General Eanes does not call the elections, the next government will be formed by the Democratic Alliance. The coalition, dominated by the Social Democrats, includes the Christian Democrats and the tiny Monarchist Party. It has a comfortable parliamentary majority.

The three leading candidates to succeed Mr. Balsemão are former Prime Minister Carlos Mota Pinto, who held office for six months in 1979, Finance Minister João Salgueiro and João Mota Amaral, head of the Azores regional government.

Mr. Balsemão made his resignation statement during a meeting of the Social Democrats' national leadership. He said he had told General Eanes of his decision to resign, thus bringing down Portugal's 14th government since the revolution in 1974 ended 40 years of dictatorship.

He said he had achieved the main goals he had set despite obstacles put up by his opponents in the rightist coalition, the leftist opposition and other "organs of sovereignty." This appeared to be an allusion to General Eanes, who has often sided with the left.

Mr. Balsemão listed his greatest achievement as the conclusion of last summer's constitutional revision, which strengthened civilian control of government by abolishing

the first reports said repairs would be finished in a few days. But each day has brought a readjustment in estimates of when the water and sewerage systems will be flowing normally again.

As if a sea of sewer water on the loose were not enough, a week after the main broke Dec. 3, a six-story building in the Bassatine district collapsed, killing 47 residents. Old homes and buildings crumble away regularly in Cairo, but seldom is the death toll so high.

The next day, a fire broke out in the Carlton Hotel in the seaside resort of Alexandria, killing 10 persons and injuring 14. Such fires are a rarity in Egypt.

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Francisco Pinto Balsemão



Taking Oil for Arms, N. Korea Helps Iran In Gulf War, U.S. Says

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — North Korea has become the leading supplier of arms to Iran in an arrangement that has helped Iran finance its continuing war with Iraq, according to a high-ranking U.S. official.

The official, Francis J. West, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, said that Iran has been paying North Korea partly in cash and partly in oil.

Military analysts, who provided details at Mr. West's request, said that North Korea had provided about 40 percent of the approximately \$2 billion worth of weapons, ammunition and equipment Iran acquired abroad this year.

To pay for the arms, oil industry analysts said, Iran has increased its oil production beyond the limits set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. They said that it had also cut prices below those of OPEC and established the guns-for-oil bartering arrangement with North Korea. The industry analysts said that Iran's reported policy was likely to be a topic of discussion at the OPEC meeting Sunday in Vienna.

In turn, the funds have come from a resurgence of Iranian oil production, Mr. Rakha said recently that oil in Iran "accounts for over 80 percent of all government revenues and now constitutes over 90 percent of foreign exchange earnings."

Before the revolution that brought Ayatollah Khomeini to power in 1979, Iran produced 5.5 million barrels of oil a day. That dropped to a low of 800,000 barrels a day in October 1980, then rose slowly to average 1.4 million barrels a day in 1981.

After the conflict with Iraq started, however, Iran began pumping oil to pay for the war. Since May, production has been 2.5 million barrels a day, with indications that the Iranians are seeking an OPEC quota of three million barrels a day. Its quota now is 1.2 million.

Moreover, the agreed OPEC price for oil that is \$34 a barrel, and Iran has been selling it for less than \$30, Iran and Libya — which has also been cutting prices to buy arms for separate reasons — are the cheaters of OPEC," Mr. Cottrell said.

The Tehran radio announced recently that Iran and North Korea had agreed to a contract under which four million tons of Iranian crude oil, or about 25.4 million barrels, would be shipped to North Korea over the next four years. North Korea has no oil resources of its own.

For North Korea, the arms sales have evidently been a windfall. In the late 1970s, North Korea ran short of foreign exchange that it had to renounce on several import contracts. Moreover, its arms industry may suffer from overcapacity.

"The Russians are using their proxies on this case," said Alvin J. Cottrell of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at

Two Bulgarians implicated in the shooting of Pope John Paul II appearing at a news conference in Sofia. Italian authorities have issued an arrest warrant for Vassiliev Guelio Kolev, right, who was secretary to the military attaché at the Bulgarian embassy in Rome, and attempted to revoke the diplomatic immunity of Teodoro Ayvazov, left, who was a cashier at the embassy. Both have been recalled home. Seated between the two at the session Friday was Mrs. Rosica Antonova, whose husband, Sergei Ivanov Antonov, an official of the Bulgarian airline, is being held in Rome on charges of complicity in the shooting.

U.S. Aide Notes Close Andropov-Bulgaria Ties

By Murray Marder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Richard

Pipes, President Ronald Reagan's departing chief adviser on the Soviet Union, says that if Bulgarian operatives were behind the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II last year, the chain of responsibility runs all the way to Yuri V. Andropov.

"There is a big 'if' in the linkage, however," Mr. Pipes emphasized after he made the assessment of Mr. Andropov's possible complicity in a television interview Friday with the Cable News Network.

Asked in an interview how he would assess his impact on U.S.-Soviet policy during 22 months at the White House, Mr. Pipes said, "To the extent that it is possible for one staff member to have that

I think I've had some influence, largely because of the way the president thinks, and my thinking happens to agree with his thinking."

Referring to his and the president's advocacy of firmness in dealing with the Soviet Union, he added: "The problem is that, throughout the professional civil service, there are people who don't share this view. They'll conform, if they have to, but deep in their hearts they don't believe in it."

Mr. Pipes, 59, has often disputed official views on the Soviet Union in intelligence estimates of Soviet

military strength. His assessment was that the Soviet threat was

Under Mr. Reagan, Mr. Pipes was not a power in bureaucratic maneuvering, but he supplied academic reinforcement for Mr. Reagan's attitude toward the Soviet Union. A colleague said, "He gave intellectual credence to the visceral predilections of the California crowd."

In the month since Mr. Andropov has been in power, "I don't see anything dramatic happening there at all," Mr. Pipes said. But, he added, a new Soviet leader "has to engage in the most vicious kind of bureaucratic infighting."

The officials said that the arms sales might permit Iran to prevail and thus to spread its Islamic revolution as Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, seeks to overthrow President Saddam Hussein in Iraq.

In an interview, Mr. West described the Iran-Iraq war as a standoff, with each side trying to wear down the other.

In surpassing other suppliers of arms to Iran, North Korea, according to the military analysts, has shipped 150 Soviet-made T-62 tanks, 400 guns, 1,000 mortars, 600 anti-aircraft machine guns, 12,000 smaller weapons and ammunition obtained from the Soviet Union or China or produced in North Korea.

Israeli intelligence sources said they had identified training centers for Palestinians in the Soviet Union and all its European allies except Poland, as well as in Yugoslavia.

The principal centers in Bulgaria were identified as Adiropata, about 12 miles (19 kilometers) north of Varna, and the Bulgarian Army camps of Salvan and Smolyan.

The main Czechoslovak camp was said to be near the famous Habsburg spa Karlovy Vary. In East Germany, Palestinians are said to be training near Chemnitz, also known as Karl-Marx-Stadt. In the Soviet Union, Simferopol in the Crimea was said to be the camp for ground troops, while pilots are being trained near Moscow.

At the Karlovy Vary installation, the training was said to be conducted by KGB officers, while Soviet military intelligence is believed to be running another camp at Dougov. The Bulgarians and East Germans are believed to be conducting their own training, and Bulgarian experts were reportedly also to have been active in camps in Lebanon.

In the absence of evidence, West European and Israeli analysts and intelligence officials speculate about the source and aim of the charges of what is being called "the Bulgarian connection" to the pope's shooting. Much of the skeptical speculation centers on "disinformation," or the circulation of false information with the intent of embarrassing an opponent.

In these theories, the target is Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet chief, whose position might be weakened as his organization found to be involved in the attempted slaying of the pope. The possible source of the disinformation in these hypotheses could be either internal rivals or external foes of Mr. Andropov.

Saudi Sees '50-50 Chance' Of OPEC Output Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

the conference," Mr. Oteiba said.

Participants said the ministers of all 13 member countries would try to reach a framework for an agreement whose details could be completed at formal sessions Sunday.

Mr. Oteiba said the ministers wanted production ceilings to be allocated on the basis of projected demand for 1983. "In other words, if demand on OPEC oil is 18 million barrels per day, we are going to use 18 million barrels as a base for new ceilings," he said.

The dispute is essentially a return of Iran's demand that its present level of production of almost three million barrels a day be recognized as an official quota, as opposed to its current quota of 1.2 million barrels. To offset that increase, Iran is pressing demands that Saudi Arabia reduce its quota from 7.5 million barrels a day. Saudi Arabia actually produces less than that, to try to support OPEC prices.

Iran's minister of petroleum, Mohammar Ghafrani, has left little doubt about his country's goal.

Talking to reporters late Friday night, he said, "We believe that if we receive the three million quota, our share then definitely will become one of the political powers in OPEC."

In a thinly veiled allusion to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Ghafrani said the higher quota would enable Iran to "relieve" other OPEC members from other powers, which have been working against them."

Mr. Ghafrani contended that Saudi Arabia's current oil production was seven million barrels a day, while Saudi Arabia says it is six million.

The Iranian minister and other Iranian officials argue that four criteria should determine specific international quotas: population,

India Bus Plunge Kills 15

United Press International

NEW DELHI — A bus traveling through the Himalayan mountains north of New Delhi, swerved on a sharp curve and plunged into a valley killing 15 passengers, officials said Saturday.

Israel Drops a Demand on Lebanon Talks

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and for weeks the Israeli demand

was for an immediate demand that Lebanon end its support for the PLO.

Then last week, in an apparent effort to lay the groundwork for abandoning the position, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon flew to Beirut, announced to Israeli reporters that he had conducted direct talks with unnamed Lebanese figures and outlined a document said to contain a framework for discussions.

Mr. Sharon's assertions were greeted with some skepticism in diplomatic circles and the Israeli press. A Lebanese government spokesman denied that Mr. Sharon had met any Lebanese official.

The Jerusalem Post reported that the defense minister "was almost totally taken up with military matters during his trip to Lebanon and could not have had more than a fleeting contact with Lebanese political figures, if at all."

In addition, the details of the framework agreement given by Mr. Sharon came in response to questions from a reporter for the Hebrew-language newspaper Ma'ariv, who asserted that there had been no political

achievements from the war in Lebanon.

Mr. Sharon replied defensively, saying: "We are very close to opening direct negotiations between the governments of Israel and Lebanon for the achievement of a political-defense settlement."

Because of Lebanon's factional strife, a cabinet official declared, "we shall have to wait and see."

The document, he said, outlined three subject areas for negotiation: security, withdrawal and normalization.

As events progressed on the diplomatic front, an Arab high school student was shot and killed by Israeli border police Saturday after a reported stone-throwing incident in Nablus.

The military command in Tel Aviv said it could not identify the victim. Palestinian sources said he was Sameer Ghazal Eltaif, 19.

which will ensure, in its first phase, the normalization of relations between the two countries, like open borders, free trade, tourism, etc.

"These phenomena already exist to a great extent, without agreements. This first stage will ensure security, in the broad sense of the term, in all of Lebanon. There will be an agreement between Israel and Lebanon to end the state of war."

On Sunday, however, other Israeli officials were speaking of the framework agreement as something real, although tentative.

Because of Lebanon's factional strife, a cabinet official declared, "we shall have to wait and see."

The document, he said, outlined three subject areas for negotiation: security, withdrawal and normalization.

As events progressed on the diplomatic front, an Arab high school student was shot and killed by Israeli border police Saturday after a reported stone-throwing incident in Nablus.

The military command in Tel Aviv said it could not identify the victim. Palestinian sources said he was Sameer Ghazal Eltaif, 19.

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of Vietnam has ruled out withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia until the elimination of what he called a Chinese threat to Indochina.

Mr. Thach, who ended an official visit to India and went to Moscow on Sunday, made the statement at a news conference Saturday.

DETROIT (UPI) — Swiss officials have denied immigration rights to Valerian Trifa, a Romanian Orthodox archbishop who was ordered deported from the United States because of charges that he committed crimes during World War II, according to Justice Department officials.

I for Arms
Helps Iraq
ar, U.S. &

U.S. Ranchers Seek Russian Arms Cuts Clad in Western Dress, Americans Lobby in Moscow in Private Effort

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Five ranchers in plain shirts, silver-buckled belts and down vests arrived here 10 days ago from the American West to campaign for a freeze on nuclear weapons. They have made for a colorful contrast with the officials of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace who have been their counterparts in discussions.

Touring the Kremlin and other Moscow sites, the Americans — two women and three men who call themselves Ranchers for Peace — have argued more than the usual alienation from Russians who have never been closer to a cowboy than the "Marlboro man," the motif of one of the Soviet Union's most sought-after T-shirts.

One of the women, Linda Kirkbride, a transplanted Texan who, with her husband, Alan, runs a fourth-generation cattle ranch in Larimer County, was among the founders of Wyoming Against the MX. The Kirkbride ranch is only a short distance from the area near Cheyenne chosen by President Ronald Reagan as the site for the "deuce-pack" missile deployment that was voted down



American ranchers on a trip to the Soviet Union as part of an arms-freeze campaign were interviewed in Moscow by a Soviet TV correspondent, far left. The ranchers, from left, are John McNamer, Marvin Kanmerer of Meade County, South Dakota, and Linda Kirkbride.

from New York to Seattle last summer after an antiracism rally in Central Park.

The five Westerners said they approached the Soviet Embassy in Washington last month aware that visits such as theirs could be abused. They argue, however, that the risks inherent in new weapons programs demand that "ordinary people" do what they can to break the cycle of rearmament.

The ranchers' trip, which is to end this week, is being paid for from an \$11,000 fund raised by the "deuce-pack" missile deployment that was voted down

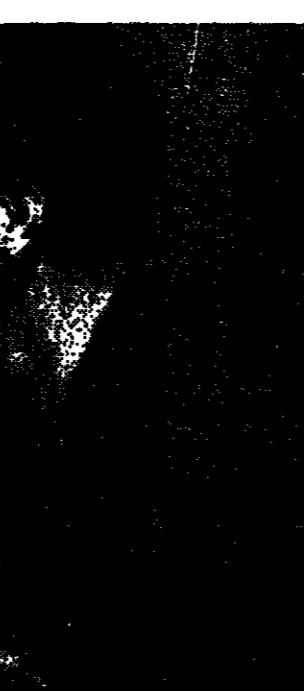
ting missiles near his ranch. He said he believed that grass-roots Americans had to adopt new approaches to end the "cynicism of 30 years of State Department failures" in weapons negotiations.

"We've come here," he said, "to break the cycle and to say to the Russians, 'For heaven's sake, let's apply a little human intelligence and recognize that we've built enough bombs to destroy the world many times over.'

John McNamer, a rancher from Charlo, Montana, who

was the principal sponsor of a proposal approved by Montana voters last month to ban MX deployments in the state, said he believed that the ranchers, as "stewards of the land," would get a hearing from Soviet officials, since "Russians are basically an agricultural people."

To Mrs. Kirkbride, whether the ranchers make an impact during their stay is unimportant. "We've said all along that we may not get anywhere," she said. "What matters is the symbolic importance of what we're doing."



Dr. Barney R. Clark is encouraged by his wife after he sat up in a chair for the first time since he received an artificial heart on Dec. 2. His condition has been upgraded from critical to serious.

Heart Patient Sits Up for Awhile During His Best Day in 2 Months

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

SALT LAKE CITY — For 38 minutes on Saturday morning, Dr. Barney B. Clark sat up in a chair in his intensive-care unit and looked out at the cloudless sky above the snowcapped Wasatch Mountains.

It was the best day in two months for Dr. Clark, who is struggling to be the first human to live with a permanent artificial heart, his doctors said.

By all measures, for the 61-year-old retired dentist, whose condition was upgraded Saturday from critical to serious, it was the most optimistic report that doctors have given on his condition since Dec. 2, the day the artificial heart replaced his own dying organ.

He has now demonstrated more physical strength and more physical capacity and activity than at any time since the several weeks before the polyurethane heart was implanted Dec. 2. Dr. Chase N. Peterson said at a news conference.

Dr. Clark, who is from a Seaside suburb, had no pain when he sat up with his wife at his side, and he stayed up until he tired.

Dr. Clark put weight on his feet Sunday and was sipping water and watching television as his recovery continued. The Associated Press reported.

Dr. Peterson, University of Utah vice president for health sciences, said Dr. Clark was also brighter and more alert. "He's getting over the post-operative hump," Dr. Peterson said Sunday. He said Dr. Clark sat up, dangled his feet over the edge of his bed and put some weight on his feet for 30 to 45 minutes by pushing his feet against the floor.

While he was up Saturday, Dr. Clark's cardiovascular system responded well to the increased activity. This pleased his doctors, who had been concerned that he might become light-headed or faint after the stresses of three operations and being confined to bed for at least three weeks.

Doctors monitored Dr. Clark's physiological responses by measuring the amounts of oxygen and carbon dioxide in his blood. The results can change significantly when chronically ill people shift position, as when moving from a bed to a chair.

Lifting Dr. Clark from his bed

into a chair is a cumbersome procedure because several tubes in his body are connected not only to the power supply of the mechanical heart but also to the standard array of equipment used in treating patients in intensive care.

When Dr. Clark is moved to a chair, the doctors plan to let him sit as long as he is comfortable to try to improve his physical and emotional status.

Of equal significance to Dr. Clark's increased physical activity, Dr. Peterson said, his periods of nonresponsiveness have begun to shorten and the periods of alertness have increased.

After the operation to implant the mechanical heart, he was very alert and joked with his family and hospital staff. But then his mental

status became sluggish after Dec. 7, when he had several seizures.

The doctors have not yet determined the specific cause of his altered mental status.

On Friday night, Dr. Clark watched the first three quarters of the Holiday Bowl in which his alma mater, Brigham Young University, lost to Ohio State, 47-31.

"But in the fourth quarter, Dr. Clark became tired just like BYU did," said Dr. Peterson.

Dr. Peterson observed that Dr. Clark had now exceeded the 16-day period that another dentist, Dr. Louis Walskansky, lived after the world's first heart transplant. It was done by Dr. Christiaan N. Barnard in Cape Town, 15 years to the day before Dr. Clark's artificial heart implant operation.

Blasts Hit S. Africa Nuclear Plant; Black Group Claims Responsibility

The Associated Press

CAPE TOWN — Saboteurs set off four explosions at South Africa's first nuclear power station and the African National Congress, the main black nationalist group seeking to overthrow the white minority government, claimed responsibility Sunday.

South African police confirmed that the blasts were sabotage, caused by explosive devices but said that damage was confined to cable installations and that no one was hurt. A spokesman, who declined to be identified, said that there was no danger of a radiation leak because "there was no radioactive material in the station."

In Paris, however, an official of Framatome, a French company that helped to build the Koerberg plant, said that one of the station's two nuclear reactors was apparently damaged. Another official said one of the reactors was loaded with nuclear material but was not operating.

A statement from the African National Congress issued in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, said the attack was carried out by a unit of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the military arm of the nationalist group. It said the attack was intended as a salute to "all our fallen heroes and imprisoned comrades, including those buried in Maseru this afternoon."

Markers Stolen in U.K.

Reuters

LONDON — Markers have been stolen from the graves of 16 British soldiers killed when Britain retook the Falkland Islands from Argentina in June, the defense ministry said.

Austrian Avalanche Toll

The Associated Press

INNSBRUCK, Austria — Two persons were missing and at least six people were injured in Alpine avalanches Sunday near Innsbruck and Graz, the Austrian Press Agency reported.

About 30 members were killed last week when South African soldiers raided 12 targets in Maseru, capital of the mountain kingdom of Lesotho. At a funeral service for the victims Sunday, the president of the group, Oliver Tambo, said: "Why are only black people dying? We shall not allow that to happen."

Die Burger, the mouthpiece of the ruling National Party in the Cape province, quoted security police sources as saying the first explosion occurred Saturday afternoon with the second five hours later as investigators were examining wreckage from the first.

The third blast occurred just before midnight, followed three hours later by the final blast.

G.F. Hellstrom, a spokesman for the government's power commission, said it would take several days to assess the damage. The facility was scheduled to begin operations in May or June.

Energy facilities have been a favorite target of the African National Congress. If the group was responsible for the attack it would be their most spectacular yet.

Hannover 'Punk' Protest

United Press International

HANNOVER, West Germany — About 200 young people injured five policemen Saturday in a protest against "punk files" that police have recently introduced to record information about the youths. A group of about 200 youths rampaged through Osnabrück on Friday when they were refused entry to see the San Francisco punk rock band Dead Kennedys.

On June 1, 1980, nationalist guerrillas attacked and damaged facilities at South Africa's vital synthetic oil stations. South Africa has no oil and relies on conversion of coal to petroleum. Most oil-producing nations refuse to sell it oil because of its apartheid policies.

South Africa also had difficulty buying enriched uranium for Koerberg, but it was able to obtain enough to open the plant on schedule.

It was the fourth incident at Koerberg this year. In May three men got through the security, including a triple fence and dog patrols, and were caught while allegedly preparing to rob a safe.

A fire in a switchboard in June caused several hundred thousand dollars in damage. The African National Congress claimed responsibility, but the electricity commission said the fire was linked to a labor dispute.

In August, two men broke through the security net and got within yards of the reactor before being caught. No further details were available on their case.

A Cape Town security consultant, Michael Morris, predicted several months ago that the nationalist group would try to damage the facility.

Mr. Morris, who has studied nuclear plant security in the United States, said security at Koerberg was as good as or better than in the United States.

He said there were 29 attacks of varying seriousness on nuclear facilities around the world from 1970 to 1975 and 11 since 1976. In about 50 percent of the attacks, the attackers managed to enter the facility.

Hussein in U.S. for Talks

Reuters

WASHINGTON — King Hussein of Jordan arrived here Friday for talks this week with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Middle East peace negotiations.

The proposed cuts would affect the city budget for the final six months of this fiscal year, which ends June 30, and for all of the next fiscal year.

Republican aides say a "substantial and important" victory for Mr. Reagan. "He had to persuade some recalculating people who were not persuaded that it was a useful program," an aide said.

One tactic used by the administration, officials said, was to persuade seven ranking members of the House Ways and Means Com-

U.S. Senate Kills Filibuster, Votes Emergency Government Funding

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate defied the threat of a presidential veto Sunday and, after breaking a spectacular procedural logjam, approved emergency government funding that includes jobs money opposed by President Ronald Reagan.

In the process, Republican leaders barged ahead with plans to ram through a gas-creating increase in the federal gasoline tax — from 4 to 9 cents a gallon — that conservative Republican senators had forced them to shelf earlier in the week.

The breakthrough on both measures came at a dramatic moment in the early hours Sunday when Senator John P. East, a North Carolina Republican who had been holding the government funding bill hostage to prevent passage of the gas tax increase, made a tactical error that enabled weary, frustrated Republican leaders to regain control of the Senate machine.

Existing spending authority for most of the government expired at 12:01 A.M. Saturday, but with the bill likely to be approved and

signed by Mr. Reagan by early Monday, government operations would suffer no major disruption.

If a bill were not signed when offices reopened Monday, workers at agencies not funded by regular appropriations, which include most of the government, were to report to work in the morning, although they may be furloughed later in the day.

Mr. Reagan vetoes the measure, Mr. Baker said Congress would have no alternative but to ram through an alternative that would, in effect, strip out the jobs-creating money that Mr. Reagan opposes.

House Defeats a Bill On U.S. Immigration

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has killed a sweeping revision of immigration laws that would have imposed penalties on employers who hired illegal aliens.

The opposition included the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Farm Bureau, the League of United Latin American Citizens and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Supporters have maintained that amnesty for illegal aliens already in the country is the only way to enforce U.S. immigration laws and to avoid major disruption of business and employment arrangements.

They considered the four-year penalty for employers who knowingly hired illegal aliens as the most important part of the bill because it would dry up the market for illegal workers.

Opponents argued that the measure would have placed onerous, "big-brotherish" administrative burdens on employers. And, to counterbalance the increased incentives for employers not to hire minorities in order to avoid the chance of being penalized, minority groups wanted a provision for legal redress for job applicants who could prove discrimination.

Mr. Garcia and other opponents urged their colleagues Saturday to put off action on the bill so that it could be considered at a less hectic time next year.

China Reported Restoring Church To Protestants

Reuters

BEIJING — The largest Protestant church in Beijing closed during the Cultural Revolution, will reopen Christmas Eve with a performance of Handel's "Messiah," the English-language newspaper China Daily reported.

Chongwen Gate Church, opened as Asbury Church in 1900 by Methodists, is in the quarter of the city where most embassies were situated until the 1960s.

Religion was banned during the Cultural Revolution, but is now tolerated.

The newspaper said Chongwen Gate Church, used until recently as a secondary school, had twice the capacity of the city's two other Protestant churches combined.

House Backs Caribbean Aid Plan In 'Important' Victory for Reagan

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has approved President Ronald Reagan's Caribbean basin initiative, a major program to increase trade opportunities and incentives to 23 nations in the region.

The plan calls for about 6,600 layoffs and the loss of at least 14,400 jobs, along with tax increases of \$100 million. The picture Mr. Koch presented Saturday was even grimmer than the one painted Friday by city officials after their initial briefings by the mayor.

Beyond the 3,300 layoffs in various departments that the officials said would be necessary, the mayor's plan calls for 3,300 layoffs of Board of Education employees.

Besides the layoffs, the mayor said that the loss of 6,600 more workers through attrition and the elimination of 1,200 proposed new jobs would be needed to balance the budget.

"Make no mistake about it," Mr. Koch said Saturday, "this is a tough program."

He added: "It will reduce services that we had hoped to have. Potholes will be filled less often. Streets will be dirtier. Park maintenance will decline even further. The city's work force will shrink dramatically."

Comer S. Cope, executive director of the state Financial Control Board, said Saturday that he believed the board would approve the plan. But State Comptroller Edward V. Regan said that even the revised plan might be counting on more tax revenue than the city would be able to collect.

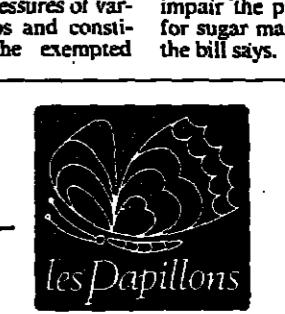
The sharp cuts in the city's work force of 196,000 are necessary, Mr. Koch said, to help close a \$300-million gap he said would be left by a \$300-million shortfall in state aid. He said the cuts could be reversed if the State Legislature provided more aid, but he said that for now it was no longer prudent to depend on it.

Opponents of the measure, including organized labor, said the program is "ill conceived" and would cost American jobs. But supporters of the bill countered that stimulating Caribbean trade would actually mean more jobs for Americans because the region would need to import substantial amounts of machinery, construction materials and technology.

By this, supporters of the bill emphasized that the economic plight of the Caribbean fomented political instability and posed a threat to the security of the United States. Providing investment incentives, trade opportunities and financial help to the region, supporters said, would buoy the region's economy and blunt tensions.

Republican aides say a "substantial and important" victory for Mr. Reagan. "He had to persuade some recalculating people who were not persuaded that it was a useful program," an aide said.

One tactic used by the administration, officials said, was to persuade seven ranking members of the House Ways and Means Com-



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Boat People Keep Coming

And still they come, refugees from the socialist "paradise" of Vietnam, braving the vengeance of their own government if they are caught while trying to flee, barbarous pirates and other hazards of the high seas, and all the uncertainties of life in a new land. Few Americans may give the flow much thought any more. But from Vietnam and Vietnam-controlled Laos and Cambodia, approximately 49,000 people arrived by boat in nearby countries in the year ending Sept. 30 (down from \$2,000), and 9,000 arrived by land in Thailand (down from 31,000).

The considerations impelling people to such desperation do not seem to have changed much since the Communists took over in South Vietnam in 1975. They made life so miserable that a million of their citizens, not to speak of others from Laos and Cambodia, have taken the immense risks of illegal flight. There is now some legal migration under a United Nations program that sees to the "orderly departure" of about 1,000 Vietnamese a month. Some hope the program might be doubled. As welcome as it is, however, this program puts in the Hanoi government's hands the initiative in determining who will depart.

In the receiving countries, an awkward debate has gone on for the last few years between those who would open the gates wide to all comers (mostly the gates to someone else's country) and those who would narrow the gates because of the costs entailed. To its credit, the United States has entered this debate as the country that has led the international effort to care for the refugees. It has admitted more of them to permanent residence than any other country, and it has accepted its responsibility to stir and help other countries to do their share.

The Reagan administration came to office as the first wave of American magnanimity was clearly peaking. To slow the flow, it can-

tiously put into practice a policy of "humane deterrence." The idea was to keep admitting deserving people but to spread the word, by the refugee grapevine and by international broadcasts, that neither in the nearby countries of first asylum nor in the United States and other resettlement countries would the welcome be out for those who do not face "severe persecution." Thus did American immigration officials begin last spring to apply more strictly the distinction made in the 1980 Refugee Act between political refugees and economic migrants; the latter were discouraged. Would-be immigrants were now required to show they had "demonstrably close links" with the United States.

One early result was a crisis in the first-asylum countries, whose readiness to accept new refugees depends on American readiness to guarantee resettlement for those already taken in. Thailand, for one, threatened to close its border. Fortunately, Attorney General William French Smith, visiting Thailand, recognized the arbitrariness of drawing a hard line between political refugees and economic migrants, and instructed the Immigration and Naturalization Service to apply a more humane standard in that and other categories. It should be going into effect now.

President Ronald Reagan is required by law to set an annual Indochina refugee ceiling. If the Smith standard is everywhere applied, the United States should have little trouble going right up to the 64,000 figure he has set for 1983. In 1982, 73,000 were admitted (the ceiling was 100,000) and in 1981, 132,000 (168,000). Any number will always be somewhat arbitrary. Still, 64,000 will probably strike most people as respectable while not being excessive. "Humane deterrence" cannot be allowed to become a catchword for the avoidance of American responsibility and leadership.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Assassin's Trail

As Thoreau observed, circumstantial evidence, like finding a trout in the milk, can be very persuasive. No trout has surfaced yet to support Italy's charge that Bulgarian officials had a hand in the attempted assassination of the pope. Still, it is sadly conceivable that the gunman, a Turkish fanatic, had encouragement, maybe even help, from Bulgaria.

And that raises the not unreasonable question of whether Bulgarians would dare assist in such an enterprise without an approving nod from the Soviet Union's KGB, then headed by Yuri V. Andropov.

But when it comes to assassinations of state, American has cause to test the evidence soberly and to avoid excess sanctimony.

This much is now clear: Mehmet Ali Agca, a wanted killer in Turkey, came to Rome from Bulgaria, where his record and face should have been known. His behavior was hardly furtive; he checked into Sofia's best hotels. The Italian police charge that once in Rome he was helped by a Bulgarian airline official, now under arrest, and by two Bulgarian diplomats now back in Sofia.

Vehemently protesting innocence, Bulgaria has invited Italian prosecutors to come and question the suspected diplomats as well as a Turk who has been implicated. The promised cooperation is crucial in ventilating the evidence. Italy has yet to disclose whether a case rooted in Mr. Agca's statements has been corroborated by others.

Assassinations are the poison gas of diplomatic conflict, as dangerous to the user as the victim. If any nation was implicated, it cried

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Palestinian Issue

Yasser Arafat is down to the wire. Driven to the Last Chance Saloon by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the subsequent dispersal of the Palestine Liberation Organization, he has two choices: to come out fighting — a fight he must know is doomed to failure — or to come out negotiating on the basis of President Ronald Reagan's suggested federation of a Palestinian West Bank and Jordan. So long as Mr. Arafat and the PLO refuse to recognize Israel, the Reagan administration cannot deal with them directly [so long as the PLO leadership holds fast to the dream of nothing less than an independent Palestinian state [there] will be no deal for it to make].

Those are facts, however painful: Refusing to face them may save the PLO face with the hard-line Arab states; it won't save a meter of the West Bank from Israeli occupation.

Israeli officials, meanwhile, are coming down to the nitty-gritty: How serious is President Reagan about his Mideast peace plan? Not very, they hope. That much was plain from the day he announced it [The fact is that the United States has not threatened Israel with a cutback in aid — and has not done so in the face of arguably sufficient provocation. But there is no gainsaying that if the United States should find it in its own interest to do so, it has the right. And if the

—THE SUNDAY TIMES (London).

DEC. 20: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Philippines Assembly Opens

1932: Mussolini Dedicates Town

MANILA — The Assembly, meeting at the Manila Opera House, has by the passage of its first bill, established a unique record in the history of new legislative bodies. Instead of giving the first consideration to clamoring interests, the initial legislative act of the Philippines was the appropriation of 1 million pesos for the construction and establishment of free schools for small *barrios*. This action, inspired by the speaker, Senator Osmena, reflects the great popular interest in education. The legislation, which was immediately approved by the commission, provides a primary school in every settlement, guaranteeing 60 pupils. The existing system is regarded as adequate in cities and towns.

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Nicaragua Ripe for New Soviet Initiative

By Cole Blasier
and Richard Newfarmer

LOS ANGELES — The new general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Yuri V. Andropov, will soon be scanning the political horizons for low-risk successes to bolster his power. Nicaragua is a prime candidate. After two weeks of talks with Latin American specialists in Moscow, we concluded that, against a backdrop of rising U.S. hostility, the Soviet Union may prove willing and able to sharply increase its influence in Nicaragua.

Nicaragua may not become "another Cuba," but it may be forced to seek Soviet assistance on a large scale as both its own and the world's economic crises worsen and Western financial sources remain limited. Ironically, this may come about because of U.S. policies.

The Reagan administration, contending that the Sandinist government in Managua is already under the "control" of Havana and Moscow, has cut aid and sought to isolate the country. Some observers have taken issue with this view and policy, contending that the Soviets have neither the resources nor the will to bail out the struggling Nicaraguan economy. Conversations with Soviet officials and diplomats indicate that both views are faulty. Moscow is not in the driver's seat in Managua, but there is a strong possibility that the Soviets may provide economic assistance at levels high enough to gain substantial influence.

The current state of Nicaragua's economy offers a golden opportunity for the Soviets. Economic growth slipped from a respectable 6 percent in 1981 to less than zero in 1982. Nicaragua's current account deficit is projected at \$500 million. The debt burden has risen while the value of exports has continued a three-year slide. And defense expenditures — to combat anti-Sandinist forces and U.S. and Honduran hostility — are up.

Somehow, Nicaragua must soon raise substantial amounts abroad to meet its projected balance-of-payments deficit. France and West Germany are important sources. The Social Democratic parties of Europe and Venezuela, which have recently expressed support for democratic elements among the Sandinists, fear U.S. policies will strengthen the authoritarian wing in Managua.

The Reagan administration, on the other hand, has cut U.S. aid in the hope of persuading the Nicaraguans to reduce the Cuban presence and crack down on alleged transshipment of arms to El Salvador (a role that Nicaragua denies).

Currently, Soviet economic aid is limited to export credits and in-kind materials for production, including semi-manufactured goods and raw materials. The total package is estimated by sources in the Soviet Union at about \$150 million. Cuba has provided assistance in health and education and an unknown quantity of military aid.

Political developments have accelerated the convergence of interests between the Soviets and authoritarian elements among the Sandinists. Internal sabotage and armed harassment along Nicaragua's borders, U.S. military support for the rightists in El Salvador, and reported U.S. paramilitary activity in Honduras heighten the Sandinistas' insecurity and need to seek counterweights.

Meanwhile, punitive U.S. policies toward the Soviet Union in trade, technology and the pipeline issue are undercutting previous inducements for Soviet moderation.

Future administrations, whether Republican or Democratic, are not likely to change current U.S. goals: to prevent close military and political alignment.

ment of Nicaragua with Cuba and Russia, and to prevent Sandinist armed support of revolutionary movements elsewhere in Latin America.

Any U.S. administration also would like to halt Nicaragua's current retreat from political pluralism and a mixed economy. The United States has two principal means of achieving these objectives: armed force and negotiation.

The United States may not be committed to all-out armed intervention, judging the human, material and political cost too high. Armed intervention now could make Nicaragua a U.S. Afghanistan or worse. And would play into the Soviet Union's and Cuba's hands by uniting the country behind a hard-line leadership.

Negotiations are a less risky, less costly means of achieving U.S. goals. The United States has much negotiating leverage. If the Sandinists were not forced to give in on principles, they would probably make important concessions to secure a firm U.S. pledge of nonintervention. Until a more favorable climate can be created, the United States should encourage France, Mexico and other powers to support Sandinist efforts to maintain contact with the West.

Present policy offers no prospect of the Sandinists' disappearing or of an agreement with them, but only a continuation of the threatening U.S. posture that has opened up Soviet access to the area. The challenge before the administration is how to reverse this course. Negotiation with the Sandinist government is the best way.

Cole Blasier is a professor of political science at the University of Pittsburgh and Richard Newfarmer is a senior fellow at the Overseas Development Council. Both are on the Latin American Studies Task Force on U.S.-U.S.S.R. Scholarly Relations.

Latin Policy Of U.S. Has Vietnam Tie

By Christopher Dickey

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — "What my country does not want," Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnuevo of Honduras feels called upon to tell people often and emphatically, "is the Vietnameseization of Central America."

That's easy enough to say. In one breath it sends up and shudders down the great, hollow cliché that has emerged in the last two years: the fear of massive U.S. involvement, napalm in the morning, defeat in the afternoon, an apocalypse that is very far from here or now. Fifty advisers in El Salvador are a long way from 58,000 American dead in Southeast Asia.

But still, there is this unsettling feeling you get talking to the people at the State Department and U.S. embassies in Central America, and it is not just when they bring out the chopsticks and spring rolls for lunch in Tegucigalpa, or when the major in the Military Group puts on a t-shirt saying "Southeast Asia War Games 1964-75. U.S. Second Place."

It comes when they speak about the lessons of Vietnam. Much of the basic thinking behind current U.S. policy in the region is a direct product of the U.S. experience in Indochina.

To be in poor little Honduras, the new linchpin of Washington's regional policy, is to observe in action a direct chain of command composed exclusively of Indochine hands: from Assistant Secretary Thomas O. Enders and Craig Johnstone, director of the Office of Central American Affairs in Washington, to Ambassador John D. Negroponte, to his deputy chief of mission, to his political officer. All are men who made their reputations in Southeast Asia during and after the war.

Having seen what happened there, they say, they are against too much U.S. military entanglement ("You have to give them the wherewithal to defend themselves"), they favor strong regional alliances ("We cannot be too far out in front") and they tend to think tough when it comes to negotiating with communists ("The extreme left is very good about dissembling").

That is fair enough. What is worrisome is that they are the lessons of the 1964-75 war games and afterward. They are not the lessons of the '50s, when America started wading into the quagmire, sure it bad the means to set things straight with a minimum of effort.

"We assigned a lot of people to Vietnam, who were action-oriented, because it was the highest national priority. It's not surprising that they find themselves now in Central America," said one official.

Some Latin America experts in the State Department, chafed by the abrasive "can-do" manner affected by Mr. Negroponte and others, suggest rather resentfully that they are trying to correct the mistakes of the Mekong in Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

"The gang that couldn't shoot straight gets another chance," one of them put it.

"There is much more at stake in Central America than seems to come through in our media," Mr. Negroponte wrote to the spring issue of the Exeter alumni bulletin.

He expressed his admiration for a statement by Vice President George Bush on how the dominoes fell in Southeast Asia. "Writing to you from one of Central America's 'potential dominoes,'" he urged his former classmates to learn about the area.

"It's a helluva lot closer to home than Saigon," he concluded.

What tends to separate the Vietnamese from their colleagues with more experience in Latin America is that the Vietnam alumni seem to think they have things just about under control. They believe that, as one State Department official put it, "these are our size countries, whose threats are containable, whose people are tractable, whose economies are fixable."

Perhaps the most fundamental aspect, and the weakest one, of U.S. policy in the region is the extent to which these Americans are trying to create a "third force" to find a viable center between the extremes. Democrats are to be encouraged as long as they do not elect communists or irascible ultra-conservatives.

"Once you've defined the tolerable spectrum," said one U.S. diplomat who has doubts about several current policy decisions, "try to create that spectrum becomes extremely difficult in societies that are already highly polarized."

Mr. Negroponte and some of the people he brought with him to the embassy in Tegucigalpa say the lesson they have brought from Vietnam is that you can't isolate the democratic country by working closely with the nations around it and letting them take the initiative. The analogy they sometimes make between the primarily economic Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which pointedly excludes Vietnam and Cambodia, and the newly formed Central American Democratic Community, which pointedly leaves Nicaragua out of its invitation list to conferences with Mr. Enders and meetings with President Ronald Reagan, would seem pretty tenuous.

As the wars go on in Central America and everyone's economy is crumbling, there is a growing desire for a way to talk things out. On the ground in the region, there are many reasons why that is hard to do. But the Vietnam experience makes the initiation of talks even harder.

Mr. Negroponte now has seen himself up against the communists again. "I think the extreme left is very good about dissembling about its true motives," he said.

"I think you should never rule out the negotiating option, but I think one has to take a patient view of negotiations," he concluded.

As Central America waits for the best that the best and the brightest class of 1982, can come up with.

The Washington Post.

Party Creates Bit of Hope and a Tear for Mideast

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

they are on the notion that the degree and manner of their acceptance by Arabs lie at the heart of the Mideast peace process. In this sense, it was a diplomatic breakthrough of sorts and a sweet party.

Scarcely had the guests moved out to mix, however, than the gossip, more beloved of Washingtonians than the juiciest hors d'oeuvre, began to percolate through the crowd.

Many had noticed that the tribute to Mr. Habib sent by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, and read by Charles H. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, seemed strangely brief. It turned out that Mr. Wallach, so advised by American officials, had decided some of Mr. Begin's words were inappropriate for the occasion. In the lost words, Mr. Begin gave Mr. Habib

second billing to the Israeli Army for accomplishing the evacuation of PLO "terrorists" from Beirut.</p

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

BUSINESS / FINANCE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1982

EUROBONDS

By TERRY GROSS

Economists Say Bond Markets Might Be More Stable in 1983

PARIS — Interest rates and oil prices, interest rates and oil prices. If it were possible to quantify the amount of space given to these two subjects in newspapers and financial journals over the past decade, the result probably would be exasperatingly immense.

To the average reader, it must seem quite enough already, thank you.

But these two subjects have for the past decade set the climate in which financial decisions have been made.

Which means that economists for major financial institutions, interest rate presumpions in hand, will keep a very close eye on the OPEC meeting that began Saturday in Vienna.

The OPEC meeting brings to a close what has been a very volatile year for the Eurobond market, for all maturities. As their trading desks get out of unwanted positions and square the books for the year-end, the economists are looking forward to the first part of 1983. Loading interest rate scenarios and OPEC scenarios and a number of other factors into their data banks, they are determining what they believe to be the best way for market participants to negotiate the unknown.

They are in agreement on two things: The new year might offer somewhat more stability on bond markets, and there are still a great many unknowns clouding the view.

Interest rates are expected to continue to decline through the first and possibly the second quarter of next year. But "we'll see a temporary rise in rates" as the economy picks up, according to James Lothian, the Citibank vice president who heads the bank's financial research group, "perhaps in the second quarter."

Roy Moor, chief economist for First National Bank of Chicago, said last week that the decline in rates "will be significant." He predicted a prime rate averaging 9.6 percent in the second quarter, adding that rates would probably rise in the second half "fueled by the burgeoning Treasury deficit and renewed short-term credit demand" as businesses increase their capital outlays. The prime is currently 11½ percent at major banks.

The decline in interest rates is being led by the Federal Reserve, which most economists agree is moving in part out of a desire to put some momentum into the economy.

But Fed policy, and its recent stance of passively watching large increases in the money supply, has evoked some worry.

"I have a concern about what has been happening to monetary growth," said Mr. Lothian. "There has been some distortion due to financial innovation. Given more distortion with the new money market accounts, the Fed is going to be sort of flying by instruments, and if they overdo it on bank reserve growth, they'll have to tighten up."

"The new Super NOW accounts will make things difficult for the Fed," said Paul W. Boltz, an economist with Continental Illinois Bank & Trust. "This is a monumental technical problem. They may not be able to set [money-supply] targets next year."

Not being able to set targets or setting them by "instruments" could mean a reskidding of inflation, economists said, although Mr. Boltz added that the low capacity-use rate and high unemployment would absorb quite a lot of money growth before another inflationary spiral was ignited.

While the exact equation is open to debate, it is about here that oil prices enter. The effect of lower oil prices would be twofold: It would cut inflation, allowing lower interest rates in spite of slightly faster money growth, and it would decrease the indirect tax of higher fuel costs for both industry and the consumer.

For industry, this would mean higher profits and more money for capital investment, and for consumers it would mean more money for spending on houses, cars, washing machines and the like. Lower oil prices, therefore, could help fuel the recovery for which everyone has been waiting.

"We think the trick-down effect from the lower oil price," wrote Perry Aldred and Brian Scott Quinn of Ross & Partners (Securities) in London, "could revitalise Western industry over the space of the next two years without it having any inflationary implications."

John Atkin, Citibank vice president and the bank's economist in London, agreed that reduced oil prices "would almost certainly contribute to an expansion in the world economy." He added that lower oil prices would be damaging to countries such as Mexico, which earn a great deal of their foreign exchange from oil, and that this in turn could add to the strains on international banking.

But he said, "if you weigh the scales, I think that [lower oil prices] would still tip very strongly toward the positive."

The question then remains: Will oil prices come down? Judging from the mixed signals coming out of Vienna, the answer will not be known until the final communiqué is read.

Susan Bluff, an economist for Bankers Trust in London, said its view was that OPEC would not cut the dollar price of oil because of the current weakening of the dollar. "Any cut in the dollar oil price," she said, "would be undermined by the weakening of the dollar. The important thing for the oil producers right now is what is happening to the dollar."

She said, however, that it was possible that a realignment of quality and geographical premiums on oil would come out of the Vienna meeting.

Even with no cut in the dollar price of oil, she added, countries whose currencies appreciate against the dollar, West Germany and Japan for

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Fed Keeps Pumping Funds Into Economy

By Michael Quint
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With business credit demand and the economy weak, the Federal Reserve released data Friday that showed it was continuing to supply the banking system with the funds necessary to sustain both rapid money supply growth and lower interest rates.

The Fed also reported Friday that, for the week ended Dec. 8, business loans outstanding at large banks declined by \$1.2 billion and are now nearly \$8.6 billion below

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

the peak of \$220 billion during the week ended Oct. 6. The decline in the first week of December was much larger than the \$259-million drop in the comparable week last year.

Business loans are much weaker than seasonal and are yet another sign of the weak economy, said Maury Harris, an economist at Paine Webber Inc.

The latest Fed data showed that, in the week ended Wednesday, the banking system held an average of \$98 million more that was required to hold in reserves, the funds banks must keep on deposit at the Fed.

The availability of reserves is a sign, analysts agreed, that the Fed is not yet alarmed about the rapid growth of the money supply. Since October, the Fed has not focused on the M-1 money supply measure, which it announces weekly and which was the primary target of monetary policy earlier in the year.

M-1, which is currency plus checking accounts, increased by

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended Dec. 17

	1981	1982
Passbook Savings	5.50 %	5.50 %
All Savers' Certificates	6.47 %	6.47 %
6-Month Savings Certificates	6.47 %	6.47 %
10-Month Certificates	10.65 %	10.65 %
Money Market Funds	8.30 %	8.30 %
Domestic 7-Day Average	8.30 %	8.30 %
Home Mortgages	13.74 %	13.74 %

(\$1,000 average)

(Continued from Page 9, Col. 2)

(\$1,000 average)

China Sets Ambitious Oil Goals

By Richard Pascoe
Reuters

BEIJING — China announced Sunday plans to double oil production by the year 2000 and economic targets for next year that include a rise in imports by one quarter.

The Chinese news agency quoted Xia Guozhi, deputy minister of geology and minerals, as saying that the government was aiming to find sufficient oil reserves to double output to two million barrels a day by the end of the century.

Listing economic targets for 1983, the agency said China aimed to expand its foreign trade next year by 14.4 percent from the estimate for this year.

While exports were set to increase by 4.8 percent, imports would rise 23.3 percent, the agency said.

This would mean China would run a trade deficit of around \$1.5 billion next year, compared with an expected surplus this year, and is likely to boost the hopes of many foreign companies trying to export to the Chinese.

The agency said China would make efforts next year to import advanced technology, especially that needed to modernize existing industries.

It said trade figures this year were expected to show a drop of 0.6 percent overall from last year, an apparent result of Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's economic retrenchment program, which has cut back on imports of heavy industrial equipment. Imports are expected to be down 1.9 percent and exports up by 0.5 percent.

Western experts are predicting a big balance of payments surplus this year, and China's latest figures for foreign exchange reserves, released separately Sunday, reinforced this. The agency quoted the central bank, the People's Bank of China, as saying reserves rose by nearly 31 percent in the third quarter of 1982 to \$9.23 billion, compared with \$7.1 billion at the end of June. The end-September 1981 figure was around \$3.8 billion.

The ambitious plan to double oil output comes against a background of flagging production, as China's biggest oilfield, at Daqing in Manchuria, has peaked. But China hopes to tap big offshore reserves with the aid of U.S., West European and Japanese companies by the end of the decade.

Other targets released included another record harvest forecast, with 1983 grain output forecast at 342.5 million metric tons, an increase of 7.5 million tons from the year's estimated record of 335 million tons.

French, Italian Firms Win Abu Dhabi Jobs

Reuters

ABU DHABI — The government awarded Sunday contracts totaling 1.05 billion dirhams (\$300 million) for the construction of water desalination plants.

An Italian concern, Italimpianti, said its 550 million dirham contract was for the building of three additional units at a desalination plant near the Umm al-Nar refinery, east of the capital. Sidera of France said it would build a desalination plant, with a daily capacity of six million gallons, near Abu Dhabi.

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Category	Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
Bank	Banque Nationale de Paris	\$150	1989	+ 1/4	100	—	Over 6-month Libor.
Bank	Carrefour	\$ 50	1987	+ 1/4	95 1/2	12.26	Noncallable.
Bank	Concordance	\$100	1990	+ 1/4	100	11 1/4	Noncallable. 20% payable on subscription and balance in July 1983.
Bank	Crédit Général	\$125	1991	+ 1/4	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5.4%.
Bank	Scandinavian	\$200	1995	+ 1/4	100	—	Callable on Jan. 12. Issuer has option to call or par at the end of any interest period.
Bank	Sweden	dku 150	1989	8 1/4	100	8 1/4	Over average of bid and offered rates for margin callables. Redemable in 1997.
Bank	Sweden	dku 100	1993	8 1/4	99	8.68	Noncallable.
Bank	CNT	dku 30	1990	12 1/4	open	—	Noncallable. Sinking fund to start in 1989 to produce 8-yr. average rate.
Bank	Ireland	ecu 40	1987	12 1/4	open	—	First callable at 101 in 1987. Payable on Jan. 13. Price to be set Dec. 29.
Bank	Thomson Branch Int'l	ecu 40	1987	12 1/4	open	—	Noncallable. Price to be set Dec. 23.

Economists Say 1983 Might Be More Stable

(Continued from Page 7)

Bankers Trust's Ms. Bluff said that as the dollar weakened against the Deutsche mark and the yen, it was likely that the already evident move into DM- and yen-denominated Eurobonds would continue.

"It may start off as just new money flowing into oil — we'll be more like next March or so," he said. "Maybe later there will be portfolio realignments. The timing is hard to judge because the level of world economic activity next year will be quite flat."

No one anticipates any sharp movement in the Eurobond market, for the first quarter at least. "The bond market will continue to remain stable," said Richard Wohanka, Eurobond manager for European Banking Co. in London. "There are still many companies that need to finance down their floating-rate debt." From an investors' viewpoint, he said he didn't expect any major sell-off, and he added that there would be a "continued movement toward quality."

Mr. Hanna said that the impact on the bond markets of lower oil prices would be fewer dollars flowing into bonds and less money flowing into dollar bonds.

Mitchell Shivers, director of the placement division at Samuel Montagu & Co. in London, agreed. "There will be generally positive conditions in the first quarter," he said. "People will still make money in bond markets in the first quarter — with all the necessary caveats attached for anything longer."

"From an issuer's standpoint," Citibank's Mr. Lothian said, "your basic straight issue is the route. You don't need a lot of gimmicks."

And from an investor's point of view, high prices on certain issues may be hiding what Mr. Hanna described as "exceptional" value. "Over intermediate term holding periods," he and Gioia Parente wrote, "high-coupon bonds — even callable bonds — now offer such a substantial yield advantage that they should outperform low-current-coupon paper" whether interest rates decline by as much as 2 points or increase by the same amount.

He said that many investors were reluctant to buy paper selling at a premium but that in a scenario of rising interest rates, such paper would suffer less price erosion and would benefit from higher coupon rates.

And if interest rates fell between 1 and 2 points, Salomon Brothers figures show that high-coupon bonds would perform as well as their low-coupon relatives.

Asked if the yield on these issues wasn't remaining high as an indication of the risk involved, he said: "If anything you could argue that high coupons are less risky. You get income now in the form of interest, and they are less volatile than low-coupon issues."

EBC's Mr. Wohanka agreed:

"They are currently out of line to too-great an extent. [Investors] do have a natural reluctance to pay too high a price."

Carl Gwertz is on vacation.

Direction of the Fed's Policy Remains Unclear

(Continued from Page 7)

count rate, to 8.5 percent from 9 percent.

Politically, the sparring between the Reagan administration and the newly resurgent Democrats in Congress over economic policy is just beginning. By its nature, the Federal Reserve System will be caught in the middle between Democrats who want to deal with unemployment quickly and a president who shares the same goals but seems to want to accomplish them more cautiously. The legislative hoppers on Capitol Hill are filled with bills to bring the Fed under tighter control.

One way to understand what the Fed has been doing is to look at the growth rate of total reserves in the banking system, which the Fed controls directly. Since the end of June, total reserves of all banks and thrift institutions have risen at an annual rate of about 12.5 percent. By contrast, during the first half of 1982, bank reserves rose at a 3.2 percent annual rate.

The pace accelerated at the end of summer, with total bank reserves rising at a compound rate close to 19 percent. The money supply, which moves in tandem with changes in reserves, has shown a similar rate of gain.

Thus, while the central bank's repeated cuts in the discount rate

have been grabbing the headlines, the real work of monetary policy has been proceeding behind the scenes as traders at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York have increased bank reserves at a faster and faster clip by adding to the system's portfolio of government securities.

The money managers at the Fed assert that the recent surge in monetary expansion does not represent a basic change in policy, but rather is a temporary, technical adjustment to shifts in the banking system brought on by deregulation of deposit interest rates.

Mr. Volcker told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress recently, "We remain convinced that lasting recovery and growth must be sought in the framework of continuing progress toward price stability, and that the process of monetary and credit creation must remain appropriately restrained if we are to deal effectively with inflationary dangers."

Administration officials have been either supportive or circumspect concerning the Fed's latest moves. Martin Feldstein, the new chairman of President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, repeated at the National Press Club recently his view that Mr. Volcker was "doing a good job."

He said he leaned toward the second viewpoint. "What the administration is trying to do is to determine as quickly as possible who's right, and once that's determined, the proper action ought to be reasonably obvious."

Beryl Sprinkel, undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, argued in an interview that there were two possible interpretations of the increase in money supply growth. "One is that this is an aberration brought by shifting institutional forces, and that therefore you cannot hold rigorously to an M-1 target in the short run," he said. "But that will wash out shortly and we will find one day looking back on it all that it was strictly an aberration, that there wasn't another soaring trend in money growth, and we'll be hunky-dory come spring."

The other possibility, he said, is that, "as in the past, there is a great tendency to say that this time it's different but that when we look back on it one day, it will really not be much different. We will find that massive money growth now runs the same risks that it's always run, bringing us back into inflation, or on the other hand, if you try to correct it quickly, snuffing out the recovery before it gets going very far."

He said he leaned toward the second viewpoint. "What the administration is trying to do is to determine as quickly as possible who's right, and once that's determined, the proper action ought to be reasonably obvious."

The Reagan administration came to Washington two years ago with clearly stated preferences for monetary policy, notwithstanding the nominal "independence" of the Federal Reserve Board within the overall apparatus of government. Growth in the money supply was to be stabilized and then steadily reduced to non-inflationary levels over a period of years. Mr. Sprinkel denies that there has been any change in that commitment. Both Mr. Sprinkel and Mr. Kudlow challenge the notion that their reliance to take the Fed to task for its recent policy reflects any loss of influence in Washington.

Plainly, however, the national political emphasis is shifting, and in the view of many private economists, both the administration and the Fed have responded.

Nakasone Says Japan Won't Offer Third Package of Trade Measures

Reuters

TOYAMA, Japan — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Sunday that his government had no intention of producing a fresh package of measures to relieve pressures from trading partners seeking easier access to Japanese markets.

At a news conference in Toyama, Mr. Nakasone described current trade friction with the United States and the European Community as the most important situation Japan has been confronted with since the war.

He said his government was thinking of continuing to promote measures already taken to open Japanese markets to foreign goods, but stressed that Japan has "no intention of working out what is called the third market-opening package."

After a first set of trade measures in January, Japan announced in May a second package that included removal or reduction of 215 import quotas and expansion of some agricultural import quotas.

Yasuhiro Nakasone

Imports, Mr. Nakasone said he hoped to take measures foreign countries would find reasonable and understandable, by promoting

reduction of tariffs, expansion of quotas, and simplification of test standards.

Mr. Nakasone's remarks followed the failure of U.S.-Japanese talks in Washington last Friday to reach agreement on agricultural trade.

The United States turned down Japanese offers to expand quotas on six agricultural items and lower import tariffs on about 40 others. Japanese sources said in Tokyo.

Japanese Agriculture Ministry sources said Saturday that the failure of the Washington talks would cause difficulties in working out new Japanese market-opening measures before Mr. Nakasone's planned visit to Washington next month.

According to Foreign Ministry sources in Tokyo, Japan's ambassador in Washington, Yoshiro Okawa, was told by Mr. Nakasone on Saturday to attempt to improve Washington's understanding of the many domestic problems involved in meeting U.S. and European requests for more liberal trading conditions.

AT&T Unit Criticizes Divestiture

By Merrill Brown
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The first crack in the Bell System's united public posture on the company's forthcoming breakup has emerged with a warning from the chief executive of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph that divestiture will leave his company in an unsound financial condition.

Furthermore, the company's debt-to-equity ratio rose from 48.6 percent in 1973 to 59.1 percent in 1980. As of the close of 1981, the company was paying about 9.9 percent for its debt above the Bell System average of 8.6 percent.

AT&T said Pacific's debt ratio will be down to 50 percent at the time of divestiture, although Mr. Guinn said the correct figure would be 54.4 percent when preferred stock is taken into consideration. The comparable figure for

other Bell operating companies in sound financial condition is 54 percent.

The California commission has been in a series of fierce rate fights with Pacific, part of the company's difficulty. It also owes \$1.2 billion in back federal taxes as a result of a dispute between the Bell System and the California commission over accounting practices. Pacific says that figure will rise to \$2 billion over the next four years. Legislation before Congress is reducing that tax burden.

Mr. Guinn said that without more assistance from AT&T, it would be "virtually impossible for Pacific to meet its normal capital needs" and "needed telephone service would have to be curtailed."

Charles Brown, AT&T chairman, said in a separate affidavit that, in acting to lower Pacific's debt ratio, the company has done all it can.

Swiss Unit of J.P. Morgan Names Chief

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Paul M. Caron has been appointed general manager of J.P. Morgan (Suisse) S.A., a subsidiary of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. Based in Geneva, Mr. Caron succeeds Alan M. Golatz who plans to leave the bank on Jan. 1.

Succeeding Mr. Caron in Brussels as general manager of Morgan's Belgian offices is Philippe L.J. Coppe. Previously he was head of general banking in Belgium. That position will be filled by Didier Cherpitel, previously managing director of Morgan and Swiss unit.

gan Guranty Pacific Ltd. in Singapore.

In addition, Alois J. Wiedekirch, previously in Morgan's Zurich office, will be assigned to J.P. Morgan (Suisse) as head of personal banking, responsible for the bank's international private banking activities in Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Morgan's new international private banking unit in Frankfurt is headed by Hans Devin. Michael Tintelnot is joining Morgan's international private banking unit in New York as head of the West German and Swiss unit.

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

U.S. \$163,000,000

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International Bond Prices – Week of Dec. 16

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

(Continued from Page 3)

— Explanation of Symbols —

— HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS —
On convertibles having a conversion
premium of less than 10%.

NEW YORK (UPI) - Stocks Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the last change from the previous week's last bid price. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are not actual transactions but are representative interdealing prices of which stockless could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup.

Over-the-Counter

(Continued on Page 11)

SPORTS

Redskins Clinch Playoff Spot with 15-14 Defeat of Giants

United Press International
WINTON — Mark Moses of the 21st straight-field goal in National Football record — from 43 yards four seconds to play Sunday. Washington is a 15-14 over the New York Giants and the Redskins into the

The Bears had tied the score 7-7 with 8:55 remaining in the game when rookie quarterback Jim McMahon hit tight end Emery Moorehead on a 9-yard scoring pass. The 69-yard, six-play drive was set up by McMahon's 45-yard

FOOTBALL ROUNDUP

Redskins survived five first-quarter drives — four interceptions — fumble — pushing to 6-7. The Giants (3-11) alive for the playoffs' kick, barely cleared 100. The streak began 108, with a 45-yard kick Philadelphia. Moses also had goals from 20 and 31 yards, pushing his career total — the 10th best in NFL history.

Washington scored the Redskin on a 22-yard run easy, strangely, missed the third miss of the game.

Burner passed 28 yards to Perkins, and Butch ran one yard in the first New York's touchdowns.

Riggins, the Redskin, finished 31 times for 87 yards, pushed his career totals to 1,265, the fifth best in NFL history, and 3,062 yards, the most.

Giants 10, Steelers 9

In Cleveland, the New York Jets failed in their attempt to clinch an American Conference playoff spot, losing to Miami, 20-19, on Uwe von Schamann's 47-yard field goal with three seconds left.

The Browns (3-4) also scored on a 44-yard field goal by Mani Bahr.

Pittsburgh (4-3) was held to a 6-yard scoring pass from Terry Bradshaw to John Stallworth in the second quarter as the Steelers dropped their third game in the last four.

The Steelers scored the game's final two points with six seconds left when punter Steve Cox took an intentional safety.

Vikings 34, Lions 31

In Pontiac, Michigan — Tommy Kramer threw for three touchdowns in the first half, including a desperation pass to Leo Lewis, to lead Minnesota to a 34-31 victory over Detroit.

Kramer threw scoring passes of 15 yards to Terry LeCount and 5 yards to Lewis before his last-gasp touchdown pass of the half to Lewis that covered 39 yards and gave the Vikings a 24-7 halftime lead.

After intermission, the Lions scored on a 24-yard field goal by Eddie Murray, a 1-yard dive by Billy Sims with 11:59 to play and a 7-yard pass from Gary Danielson to Horace King with 37 seconds left to pull within 34-24.

The outcome was not in doubt but Detroit made it interesting at the end when Robbie Martin recovered an onside kick and Danielson connected with Thompson on a 47-yard pass to the Vikings' 1-yard line with 19 seconds to go. Thompson then caught a 1-yard pass to close out the scoring.

Raiders 37, Rams 31

In Los Angeles, on Saturday, Marcus Allen ran 11 yards for a touchdown with 29 seconds remaining in the game to help the Los Angeles Raiders clinch a playoff berth with a 37-31 victory over the Los Angeles Rams.

The Raiders, who play in the Los Angeles Coliseum but still make their homes in Oakland,

raised their record to 6-1. The Rams, who abandoned Los Angeles for nearby Anaheim in 1979, are 1-6 in their worst season in 20 years.

"It was a brutal game," said Allen, who scored three touchdowns in the game. "There was a lot of name-calling. We were fighting for pride. We were saying things we didn't mean and we were trying to win it for our fans. This is the beginning of a great rivalry."

Dolphins 20, Jets 19

In Miami, the New York Jets failed in their attempt to clinch an American Conference playoff spot, losing to Miami, 20-19, on Uwe von Schamann's 47-yard field goal with three seconds left.

The decision ended the Jets' five-game winning streak, which began after the Dolphins defeated them, 45-28, at Shea Stadium in the first game of the season.

Don Strock relieved starting quarterback David Woodley late in the final period and launched the winning drive with 1:49 left. Strock completed 6 of 7 passes to move the Dolphins from their 17 to the Jets' 30 — where von Schamann kicked the winning field goal.

Ohio State and Auburn Win Finales

Holiday Bowl

United Press International

SAN DIEGO — Tim Spencer, a tailback, ran for 167 yards and two touchdowns, including a dazzling 61-yard scoring burst, to power Ohio State to a 47-17 rout of Brigham Young in the fifth annual Holiday Bowl here Saturday.

Brigham Young fumbled the ensuing kickoff and Ohio State recovered. They made the score 34-10 on a 37-yard field goal by Rich Spangler.

In the final period, Ohio State scored again on Gayle's 1-yard plunge, and BYU scored its only points of the second half on a 13-yard touchdown pass from Young to Gordon Hudson to make it 41-17. The Buckeyes closed out the scoring in the last two minutes on Gayle's 3-yard run.

Tangerine Bowl

United Press International

ORLANDO, Florida — Randy Campbell's precision passing set up two second-quarter touchdowns by Bo Jackson, helping Auburn roll to a 33-26 victory over Boston College in the 37th annual Tangerine Bowl here Saturday.

Campbell was named the game's Most Valuable Player after completing 10 passes on 16 attempts for 177 yards.

"I had more fun tonight than any time since I've been playing football," Campbell said. "We had a few mistakes, but overall we were ready to play."

Jackson, a freshman who gave up a big-money baseball contract with the New York Yankees to go to Auburn, scored on runs of 1 and 7 yards and finished with 64 yards on 14 carries.

The other Tiger touchdowns came on a 3-yard jaunt by reserve running back Willie Howell in the second quarter and a 15-yard sprint by Scott Pratt in the third. Al Del Greco added field goals of 19 and 23 yards.

Auburn, making its 14th bowl appearance, finished the season at 9-3. Boston College dropped to 8-3-1.

Boston College, in its first bowl appearance since the 1943 Orange Bowl, scored on its first possession of the game, when quarterback Doug Flutie breezed up the middle from 5 yards out to cap a 75-yard, 12-play drive.

The other Boston College touchdowns came on a 2-yard touchdown pass from Flutie to tight end Scott Nizolek early in the final period and a 16-yard touchdown pass to Brian Brennan as time ran out.



United Press International
Andria Franklin, the Dolphins' running back, breaking away from Ken Schroy, the Jets' defensive back, for a 25-yard gain and the Dolphins' first touchdown in their 20-19 NFL victory.

Cathomen Holds Off Austrians in Downhill

United Press International

SANTA CRISTINA, Italy — Corradin Cathomen of Switzerland, who had to qualify two years ago to compete at Santa Cristina, won Sunday's World Cup downhill ski race ahead of a wave of determined Austrian challengers.

Cathomen, 23, clocked a winning time of 2:09.54 minutes on the freshly fallen snow. Second was Erwin Rieder of Austria, last year's winner, in 2:09.87, less than half a second faster than his third-placed teammate, Franz Klammer, who clocked 2:10.09.

"It's great to win after having to qualify in past years," Cathomen said after his triumph was assured. "The course was rough, but not like it was three days ago during practice. There was some hard snow in the morning."

The Santa Cristina results were combined with finishes in last Sunday's supergiant slalom at Val d'Isere, France.

Fourth on Sunday was Urs Rieder of Switzerland in 2:10.12, just ahead of Ken Read, a Canadian, who clocked 2:10.39.

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Corradin Cathomen

SPORTS BRIEFS**WBA to Discuss Weaver-Dokes Fight**

LAS VEGAS (UPI) — The World Boxing Association will hold an emergency executive meeting in Miami on Dec. 27 to discuss the recent Weaver-Dokes heavyweight title fight.

Ed Brown, the WBA vice president, said Friday that the WBA must decide what to do about the fight earlier this month in Las Vegas, where referee Joey Curtis stopped the bout in the first round and awarded Mike Weaver's crown to challenger Michael Dokes. Brown said the organization would consider two options: a rematch, or a fight between Weaver and one of the top 10 contenders with the winner to meet Dokes for the title.

Don Manuel, Weaver's manager, apologized for calling the fight a fix. "I think Curtis just panicked because of the Duk Koo Kim incident," Manuel said. Kim died several days after being knocked out by champion Ray Mancini in their World Boxing Council lightweight title fight. Weaver also has apologized to the Nevada Athletic Commission for saying after the bout that promoter Don King and others had conspired to pick a referee who would stop the bout quickly.

IOC Hails Paralyzed Soviet Gymnast

MOSCOW (AP) — Elena Mukhina, the Soviet gymnast who was paralyzed in a training accident just before the 1980 Moscow Olympics, received a special award from the International Olympic Committee on Sunday.

The 22-year-old athlete sat in a wheel chair as IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch placed a silver wreath around her neck to honor "her contribution to the Olympic movement and also her human qualities." Mukhina defeated Romania's Nadia Comaneci for the all-around title at the 1978 world championships.

Timetable Set for World Cup Bids

ZURICH (AP) — The International Football Federation announced Saturday that it will make its final decision next May on the site of the 1986 World Cup soccer final following the withdrawal of Colombia as host country.

Brazil, Mexico, Canada and the United States were given until Jan. 10 to formalize their bids. Joao Havelange, president of FIFA, said that the executive committee would decide the host country at a meeting May 19-20 in Stockholm and that the chosen country would have three years to prepare for the 24-team finals.

The executive committee also approved eligibility guidelines which, in effect, would allow professional players on national teams in next year's qualifying round of the Olympic soccer tournament. Negotiations on the new eligibility guidelines are to continue with the International Olympic Committee.

Czechs Rebound in Izvestia Hockey

MOSCOW (AP) — Czechoslovakia trounced West Germany, 11-2, at the Izvestia hockey tournament Sunday, a day after being upset by Finland.

The Soviet Union beat Sweden, 5-4, and leads the five-country tournament with a 3-0 mark. Czechoslovakia is next at 2-1, while Finland is 1-1 and Sweden is 1-2. West Germany has lost all three of its games.

The tournament, which ends next Wednesday, is the last big warmup for Europe's top national teams before the 1983 World Championships next spring in West Germany.

NHL to Investigate Hallway Brawl

MONTREAL (UPI) — The National Hockey League has ordered an investigation of a fight between Montreal's Chris Nilan and Vancouver's Curt Fraser that moved from the ice to a hallway outside the team's dressing rooms at the Vancouver Coliseum last Wednesday.

"It's not a matter of injury, it's just their general conduct," Brian O'Neill, the NHL executive vice president, said Friday. A fight in the hallway was "considerably different" from the one on the ice, he said. Nilan and Fraser continued the fight in the hallway after being ejected from the game.

Norwegian Captures Nordic Opener

DAVOS, Switzerland (Combined Dispatches) — Pal Gunnar Mikkelspals of Norway won the opening event of the World Cup cross-country ski season Saturday, a 15-kilometer event. Mikkelspals was clocked in 46.12.2 minutes, 25 seconds ahead of Hakon Hoite, also of Norway.

Defending world champion Bill Koch of the United States was fourth.

Meanwhile in Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, Matti Nikanen of Finland jumped 87 meters to edge three Norwegians and win the opening event of the World Cup for ski jumping Saturday. Olan Hansen was second with 86.5 meters. The second jump was canceled due to wind and snow.

French Yacht Leads World Solo Race

SYDNEY (Reuters) — The French yacht Credid Agrocole sailed into Sydney from Cape Town on Sunday to win the second leg of the round-the-world solo race. The 17-meter yacht, skippered by Philippe Jeantot, sailed the 11,000-kilometer (6,900-mile) course in 36 days. It also won the first leg of the race, from Newport, Rhode Island, to Cape Town.

Race organizers said the British yacht Gypsy Moth V, only hours behind Jeantot, had run aground Saturday night on Gabo Island, about 400 kilometers north east of Sydney, and began to break up in heavy seas. The Gypsy Moth's skipper, Desmond Hampton, was reported safe. The Sydney-to-Rio de Janeiro leg of the 40,000-kilometer race will begin Jan. 16.

Russian, W. German Set Swim Marks

GOTEBORG, Sweden (UPI) — Vladimir Salnikov of the Soviet Union cut six seconds off his 1,500-meter freestyle world record at the European Short-Course swimming championships Sunday, clocking 14 minutes 37.60 seconds.

In the 800-meters, Salnikov has a world best 7:48.24 and, with Saturday's world record 400-meter freestyle time of 3:42.96, the 22-year-old student further underlined his long-distance freestyle supremacy.

He was the star attraction of the competition, along with Michael Gross of West Germany, who clocked 1:56.18 in the 200-meter butterfly final Saturday to beat his own record by two hundredths of a second.

Russian Sets Weightlifting Record

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Leonid Taranenko of the Soviet Union lifted 615 kilograms (431.2 pounds) on Saturday to set a world record for the snatch in the heavyweight (110 kilo) category. The lift broke the previous record of 195.5 kilos, set by Yuri Zakharevich, also of the Soviet Union.

Alexander Finally Wins a Big Title at Home

United Press International

SYDNEY — John Alexander, aided by a lucky netcord deflection, broke through for his first major Australian tennis title Sunday in the final of the New South Wales Open.

He defeated his fellow Australian doubles partner, John Fitzgerald, 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, after saving a match point when Fitzgerald served at 7-6 in the second-set tiebreaker.

Fitzgerald made an angled volley off the return and waited at the net to deliver the coup de grace — only to watch Alexander's desperate reply skip him off the tape.

Alexander, 31, the only remaining seed in the 64-man draw, recovered his composure to take the comeback of the Swedish star, UPI reported from North Miami Beach, Florida.

Fitzgerald took command early to score his second straight upset, but earlier beat Guillermo Vilas.

Although Alexander's greatest

triumph came when he helped Australia win the Davis Cup final against Italy in 1977, he rated Sunday's victory as personally more fulfilling. He overcame a back problem that threatened to end his career several times in 1980 and 1981 and now feels he is playing better than ever.

Alexander later teamed with Fitzgerald to win the doubles title, 6-4, 7-6, against another Australian pair, Craig Miller and Cliff Lether.

■ Gottfried Stops Borg

Brian Gottfried defeated Björn Borg, 6-1, 6-3, in the quarterfinals of the ITC Nastase Invitational tennis tournament, slowing the comeback of the Swedish star, UPI reported from Hartford, Connecticut.

Lendl, 22, was the first seed in the tournament and won \$100,000, bringing his earnings to more than \$1.6 million for the year.

Although Alexander's greatest

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On Page 11**

LANGUAGE

Who Is Everyman?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Who speaks for the average man?

A bit of doggerel in the presidential campaign of 1920, sung by the supporters of James Cox and Franklin Roosevelt, used the Latin term *vox populi*, for "voice of the people":

*Cox or Harding, Harding or Cox?
You tell us, populi, you got the vox.*

At that time, the chorus of voices that intoned "Harding and Coolidge" went under the name of *John Citizen* for highbrows, *Joe Zilch* for lowbrows. Curiously, in the naming of *Everyman* — that ordinary person who supposedly speaks for the community — there has long been a difference between the upper-class John (from the Hebrew "God is gracious") and the lower-class Joe (from the Hebrew "He shall add"), a considerable comedown from the name John.

John Bull, the personification of England in Dr. John Arbuthnott's 1712 book, was the probable start of it all; in the United States, *Brother Jonathan*, possibly Jonathan Trumbull, a friend of George Washington, was the predecessor to *Uncle Sam*. John's diminutive was used in the Civil War: *Johnny Reb*. Somewhere along the way, a *Q* was acquired, possibly from John Quincy Adams, but in the mid-1930s *John Q. Public* emerged as the form preferred over *John Q. Citizen*, *John Q. Taxpayer*, *John Q. Voter*, or, most recently, *John Q. Consumer*.

John Doe had something to do with the dignification of the common man. That was the name in English common law for the unknown or fictitious person in legal proceedings: *John Doe* was the first unknown party, *Richard Roe* the second, *John Stiles* the third, *Richard Miles* the fourth. This legal use of John as the typical name — buttressed in the United States by the adoption of John Hancock's name as the term for any strong signature — locked in *John* as the first name of the classic spokesman for vox pop, and was popularized on specimen checks. (In 1735, a *Cousin John* was the Harvard College man's term for a privy, and a *John* is still a slang term for toilet, but that does not fit my theory.)

Down among the lower classes,

Joe was asserting himself. *Joe Baker* was an early nickname for an American, replaced in this century by *Joe Dooley*, in World War II, *G.I. Joe* had a friend — usually nondescript — named *Joe Blow*, and a less well-known naval pal, *Joe Gish*. *Joe Schmo* is best portrayed by Woody Allen. In specialized usages, *Joe College* is the typical rab-rab collegian and *Joe Cool* the typical hipster.

Now she is laughing in triumph, having in her mind, staged a major temper tantrum in the office of the phone company.

And she is laughing for academic credit.

"She gave me what I wanted," said her professor, Thomas J. Scheff, "the triumphant laugh. It signals the resolution of resentment."

Cool and steady, Scheff is perhaps an unlikely expert on rage. Prudently, he balances his exploration of that wrathful topic with regular examinations of laughter, frequent forays into fear and generous doses of grief.

Scheff teaches Emotions, one of the more renegade courses in the sociology department at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Along with their professor, students — primarily women, because Scheff says, "men are terrified of emotions" — seek to understand the curious nature of some of the most basic of feelings.

Meeting in the school's television studio, Scheff's class makes videotapes of emotional experiences. They laugh, they cry. They rage, they fume, they grieve. Then, basing their analysis on clinical data as well as an awesomely academic bibliography, each incident is subjected to a kind of in-class emotional autopsy. Later, the class gathers in a conventional classroom for a relatively conventional seminar: a session in which emotions are scrutinized as if they were units on the periodic chart of the elements.

One undergraduate describes Scheff's class as a human performance laboratory. Perhaps more concerned with institutional legitimacy, a graduate student calls it a seminar in interpersonal relations. Cloistered in their ivory towers, many of Scheff's academic counterparts are less kind in their assessments.

"Academically," Scheff said, "I'm thought of as a radical, I mean, emotions."

Because their own tack "throws emotions out the window," Scheff said, behaviorists and cognitive specialists alike grimace at his approach. "Other professors say emotions are too corny," Scheff said. "Laughter and crying," they say, "how banal."

It is a subject with which Scheff became acquainted firsthand. Twelve years ago, in the middle of a dissolving marriage, a middle crisis and a period of campus activism, he said, "I had a strong emotional reaction of my own."

The emotion was fear, something Scheff — red-blooded, overgrown all-American boy that he was — could not remember encountering. At the time, "I was involved in a variety

of anti-Vietnam demonstrations. I had a threat on my life, and it scared me."

Looking back on it, Scheff said, "it was silly. I was to be the featured speaker at an unlawful rally protesting the Cambodian incursion. This guy called me up at home, woke me up, talked for 45 minutes, told me he knew where I lived and said he was going to kill me and my family."

"I was terrified. I had a fit of fear." His body quivered and shook, "like an epileptic fit." For 15 minutes, Scheff was immobilized.

"And then suddenly I wasn't afraid any more. I went out and spoke to the crowd, entirely without notes." In this emotionally naked state, Scheff said he was downright poetic. "It was the best speech I ever made."

And for a hitherto straight-faced sociologist, it was the beginning of a new professional road. "I got real interested in emotions" because, until then, "I had always sufficed them right back inside myself."

Scheff plunged into what would turn out to be several years of psychotherapy, and he went on to become a psychotherapist as well.



"I was in therapy. I was researching therapy, and I was doing therapy. It was as if I had discovered a new continent."

But life was not all sweetness and 50-minute hours. "I got interested in emotions as an intellectual and scientific problem, because I realized that very little was being done in that area. No one knew much at all."

Fortunately, Scheff says of the campus with which he has been affiliated for 18 years, "The university has always been real tolerant." And not surprisingly, Scheff's emotional field trip of a seminar has proven a steady draw for graduate students and a select number of undergraduates.

Greeting his students in the television studio, Scheff starts out with "Good afternoon, sports fans." Soon a volunteer from the class is on tap, reliving "a weekend of resolutions" before the class and the camera.

What Scheff is interested in from his students is an emotional incident. Graduate student Jennifer picks a dispute she has had with her boss. In short order, as she describes her contempt and her anger at her employer, it is punctuating in her comments with laughter. It is affirmation, in its way, of Scheff's evolving theory of the correlation between anger and laughter, between rage and relief.

Before the class and the camera, for example, a student can imagine the real tantrum he or she would like to have. Sitting before the class, eyes closed, the subject's laughter is the signal that the rage of that tantrum has been resolved.

"See, a real tantrum is just too risky," Scheff explains. "You can't do those emotions and get away with it. A real display of anger is very tricky. You're on your guard too much. You've learned to ignore the rage. Rage has never been socially acceptable, not since you were an infant. So it's very hard to get the right distance from the rage. It's like we're walking a tightrope."

"Rage comes in all sizes," he said. "We use 'rage' in the vernacular as if it were very intense, but it covers a spectrum."

In another videotaped scene, for example, 20-year-old Jill talked for 28 minutes about how angry and hurt she was by her father. Throughout her monologue, she remained impassive. "There was nothing I could do to make her feel it," Scheff said. Though the pitch of her voice would raise, the volume would not. "Her parents," Scheff said, "had taught her not to make noise." Jill was determined to hold her anger in: "She wanted to cry, you can see that," Scheff said, "but she can't let go."

By contrast, Jill's classmate Joanne — laughing, raging, raging, laughing — was a veritable emotional portrait. "There are two tapes of Joanne that we've gone over for hundreds of hours," Scheff said. "The thing that we have discovered is about the sources, the mechanisms of chronic anger. See, the mystery is how you go from the real, felt, authentic action — which is about two seconds in duration — to a lifetime of anger, producing possibly violent behavior." Measuring the length of Joanne's "anger expressions," Scheff said, "what we found was that after the big laugh" — the triumphant laugh, as Scheff has titled this external signal of resolution — "the anger expressions were a second or so long. However, before the laughter, the rage told me she could not tell the end of her anger expressions. So we think that this is the mechanism of chronic anger, that there is a little residue from each episode."

Without release, Scheff said, "each new episode piles atop the other." Each "episode" may be "paper thin, but if you've got a thousand, then you've got a telephone book."

Scheff's observations are not universally popular: "People don't like to hear about repression," he has found. "People don't like to think they're carrying around a lot of old feelings."

Still, within his classroom, it is almost as if some of those old feelings are exorcised, or certainly acknowledged. In that context, the class seems occasionally to have elements of therapy for credit.

Scheff smiles. "Yes, I would hope so," he said. "You see, my job as I see it is to introduce these people to the study of emotions. And it seems to me that the first step is to get some exposition of themselves as emotional human beings."

Another smile. "That's what happened to me."

HOLLAND POSTCARD

Demons and Battery

By Abner Katzman

The Associated Press

HOLLAND, the Netherlands —

While most people are content to celebrate Christmas with parties and family gatherings, the men of this windswept island village mark the season by dressing as demons and battering each other with clubs.

Civilization goes into hiding for the night as masked men blowing horns storm through the streets of the village, wrestling each other in mock combat, symbolizing struggles with the powers of darkness.

In the annual dusk-to-dawn ritual called "Sunderklas," adult males practice the symbolic rites intended to protect their village from the demons that fill local folklore.

"It's a game and the rules are not enforced," said the Rev. William Maas, the local Mennonite pastor. "Everyone cooperates out of free will."

But the "game" is sometimes violent, and lack of cooperation, punished by hooded figures carrying clubs, has occasionally sent townspeople to the hospital, said Maas. "It's a little bit frightening," said Maas. "You don't recognize yourself. It's the only night of the year that the real person gets out."

Although Sunderklas, a corruption of the Dutch word for Santa Claus, occurs near the time of the Christmas patriarch's traditional gift-bearing visit on Dec. 5, the ceremony is not considered by Dutch folklorists to have any relation to the Christian holiday.

Similar ceremonies take place in other towns on Ameland Island, as well as on the neighboring islands of Texel and Terschelling. Two other sandy strips off the Netherlands' north coast. But it is in Holland, a town of about 1,000, where the game is most intense.

This year's ritual began at dusk Tuesday Dec. 7, when hundreds of white-caped men ran through the streets banging on doors, with staves and blowing three-foot-long tin horns.

The men carry sticks which are phallic symbols, said Maas, 35, who has made a study of the rites.

"And they make a lot of noise which stands for the roaring storms, the thunder and the sea, common features of island life."

As ritual "street sweepers," their task was to clear women and children, who are considered more vulnerable to the forces of evil, from the streets and see that they

were safely away in homes barred doors and curtained dows.

Any women or child caught in the streets after were pursued and struck on legs with the staves.

After two hours, the frenzied trampling ended and the men went off to drink their hand-crafted costumes.

Soon they are back, clothe grotesque disguises meant to trounce the demons in their midst.

The "players" travel in studded wearing similar costumes, their caps emblazoned with identifying signs of their band such as an image of the rising sun, a pincard or a cigarette package, wore rubber masks.

"Known" during the rites as "clowns," from the day when all

everyone in the village was related, the men began the ritual of shaking and wrestling which is centerpiece of the ceremony.

They are trying to confuse the real world by dressing up like they won't recognize us," Maas.

The "clowns" then moved on designated "open house" where they received offerings of coffee soup from the women gathered there. The men tapped their sticks on the floor and the women forced to jump over them or whacked on the legs. The vices of their mock dance symbol their fitness to bear children, he said.

There were no serious injuries this year's Sunderklas, according to Maas but a club-swinging did break out when one of Maas' group was challenged because small stature made him appear young to play the game.

The age and origin of Sunderklas have never been determined according to Johannes Voskuil, the P.J. Meertens Institute in Leiden, which specializes in Dutch folklore.

But whatever its history, the emony "has some function in the community," said Voskuil, "especially since modern communications and transportation have erased the island's isolation."

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The Tapes of Wrath

By Elizabeth Mehran

Los Angeles Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — Larger than life on the video screen, Joanne, 21, is laughing. She is laughing hard, laughing at the absurdity of trying to recover a \$45 deposit from the telephone company, laughing because she would probably like to commit telephone mayhem.

Now she is laughing in triumph, having in her mind, staged a major temper tantrum in the office of the phone company.

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